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Excerpt from "What the Japanese Stood for in  
the World War" by Theodore Roosevelt

## INTRODUCTION.

By Viscount K. Kaneko  
Sept. 1920

"One who is eager to learn is fit to teach," are the words of President Roosevelt praising the Japanese people in his message to Congress in 1907. They show his perfect understanding of the aspirations and characteristics of the Japanese.

I met him first in 1890, and from then until his death our friendship remained unbroken, for we were both graduates of Harvard University. At the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, I was sent by the Imperial Government to the United States on a special mission. He was then President, the Chief Executive of the great nation, yet he received me as cordially as in the old days, and I was afterwards often invited to dine informally with the family at the White House. These were always jovial occasions. During the following summer I spent many days and nights at the home in Oyster Bay. So for nearly two years I was on most intimate terms with the President. Whenever we discussed national matters we exchanged our views freely and frankly, two results of these conversations being the President's offer to mediate between Japan and Russia and the conclusion of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace. For many years he did everything in his power for Japan. Last year he died suddenly, at a critical moment when America and Japan most needed his counsel and support. No greater misfortune or calamity can ever happen to either of these countries.

The main article printed in this book was sent me last year by Mr. Millot, one of my old friends in Boston, who, fearing the evil effects of anti-Japanese agitation, published Col. Roosevelt's views on the Japanese.

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question. Viscount Shibuzawa, who intends to re-publish it with a Japanese translation has asked me to write an introduction. If I were to write all I know of Col. Roosevelt's opinions on Japanese subjects, my article would occupy too much space in the book, and therefore I shall try to accede to the Viscount's request by merely writing some of my reminiscences.

Just before I returned home after the conclusion of the Portsmouth Treaty, the President talked with me about the future of the United States and Japan. What he said was substantially as follows:

First. The whole world stands in admiration of the spirit of loyalty and patriotism, not only of Japanese soldiers and sailors, but of all the Japanese at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. However, there is always a great danger for the people of a victorious nation, because the consciousness of victory gives them the swollen head. They become overbearing, and disregard other people. Therefore I would advise the Japanese to guard against this danger. The history of the German people after the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, and that of the American people after the Spanish War in 1898, are good examples.

Secondly. In future, serious trouble between Japan and America will arise from Japanese immigration in California. The means of preventing this trouble is to send the Japanese immigrants whom the Californians dislike to the continent of Asia and the South Sea Islands instead of to the Pacific coast. With some such understanding, the United States Government will uphold the rights and privileges to which the Japanese in America are entitled. By a mutual understanding the traditional, cordial friendship between America and Japan will be maintained and strengthened. Moreover the American Government must sometime realize the necessity of changing the national organization to conform with world wide conditions, and so bring matters relating to the

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Treaty rights of foreigners in America under the direct control of the Federal Government instead of the State Legislatures, thereby safe-guarding the rights and privileges of foreign residents in America.

Thirdly. The American Government many years ago adopted the Monroe Doctrine by making the Atlantic Ocean a dividing zone to avoid complications with European nations. This policy has enabled the United States to attain its present prosperity and power. Now to one watching the progress of relations between America and Japan, it would seem better for the two nations to set up the Pacific Ocean as a dividing zone, allowing America to maintain her Monroe Doctrine towards the North and South American continents, and Japan to adopt her Monroe Doctrine for the Asiatic continent and pursue her own national policy there.

These are the "watchwords" Col. Roosevelt gave me fifteen years ago, and I cannot but wonder at his far-sighted vision of the future relations of America and Japan! Until now I have kept these matters private, but being deeply impressed by the earnestness of Viscount Shibusawa in publishing this book, I can no longer keep them to myself only, so by this preface I now give them to the public. If Colonel Roosevelt were living today he would have said these things himself; but alas for the world! he now lies forever in his silent tomb in a lonely corner at Oyster Bay! Therefore I, as a sincere and admiring friend of his take the liberty of publishing his views and letting my fellow-countrymen know how fair and upright the great statesman was in his attitude towards Japan and the Japanese!

O, sincere and esteemed friend! O, firm and true friend of the Japanese people! If this publication be in any way against thy will, for the sake of our lifelong friendship, I beg thy forgiveness!

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As I write this, my breast heaves with uncontrollable emotion. So I throw down my pen and sit alone in my sea-shore home, gazing far away toward the other side of the great Pacific, overwhelmed with the memories of him who was once with us, but is now no more!

VISCOUNT KANEKO.

Hayama, Sept., 1920.

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## 「ルーズヴェルト氏の日本観」抜萃

金子堅太郎子爵序文（大正九年九月）

序

「他人より習はんと熱中する者は、又他人を<sup>教</sup>ふるにも適當なる者なり」とは、前米國大統領「ルーズヴェルト」氏が千九百七年日米問題に付議會に送りたる教書に於て、日本國民を評談したる一句なり、是れ實に日本人の特長と精神を看破したる卓見なりと謂ふべきなり。

余は明治二十三年始めて「ルーズヴェルト」氏に面會したる以來、互に「ハーバード」大學出身の縁故を以て交誼を繼續し、殊に日露戰役の初め、余が特種使命を帯びて米國に渡航せし時、同氏は大統領の頭廳に在るにも係らず、其の友情毫も當時に異ならず、或は白晝館にて談笑し、或は「オイスター・ペー」の私邸に饗食を共にし、殆んど二年間、常に胸襟を披きて意見を交換し、或は日露兩國に對する締和の勸誘となり、或は「ボーツマス」條約の締結となり、終始一貫して日本帝國の爲に盡瘁せられたり。然るに越頃日米兩國の關係將さに大に同氏の力を要せんとするに際し、俄

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然として逝去せられたり、是れ實に日米兩國の不幸と云はん乎、將た不運と云はん乎。

昨年米國「ボストン」市の舊友「ミレット」氏より本誌の原文を寄贈し來りたれば、直ちに之を一讀し「ミレット」氏が米國に於ける排日の無偏勝さに激甚ならんとするを憂ひ、「ルーズヴェルト」氏の日本に對する意見を公露せられたるを見て、感戴の念に堪へざりき。近頃淺澤子爵之を和文に反譯せしめて世に公けにせらるるに當り、余に一篇の序文を囑められたり。然るに序文中に余が記憶する「ルーズヴェルト」氏の日本觀を記述せば、頗る日文に亘るの虞れあれば、先づ其の一二を摘録して淺澤子爵の厚意に酬いんとす。

日露協和條約締結後、余は任務を了りて將さに歸國せんとするや、同氏は日米兩國の將來に付き語つて曰く、

第一 日露の戰役に於て、日本帝國の私人は勿論、一般の人民が發願したる勳王愛國の精神は、世界各國の驚愕稱讃する所なり。然れども古來歐陸國の人民は其の餘威に屈られ、往往自負傲慢の氣風を生じ、他

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國を輕視するの弊に陥り易きものなり、故に此の點は日本國民に於て深く自覺せんことを望む。現に千八百七十年普魯戰争後の獨逸國民、及び千八百九十八年西班牙戰争後の米國人民の歴史は其の實例なり。

第二 將來日米兩國の危機は加州の移民問題より惹起せん、故に豫め之を防止せんと欲せば、先づ日本は將來加州人民の憎惡する移民を太平洋沿岸に渡航せしめず、之を亞細亞大陸及び南洋諸島に出航せしむるを要す。之に對して米國は在米人が享有すべき權利を完全に保護し、兩國互に譲歩して、日米間數十年來の交誼を益々親密ならしめんことを望む。尙ほ米國政府は進んで自國の發展と世界の大勢に伴ひ、在米外國人が條約上享有すべき權利に關しては、地方分權の舊制を改めて中央政府の管轄となし、各州の議會をして、此等外國人の權利を、禁止又は制限すること勿らしむる政策を創設するを要す。

第三 米國は往昔歐洲諸國との間に惹起すべき危機を避くる爲に、大西洋を分界とし「モンロー」主義を宣言して、今日の盛運に達したり。而して將來日米兩國間の關係は益々緊切ならんとする大勢なれば、此

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の經太平洋を分界とし、米國は南北亞米利加に對し「モンロー」主義を維持し、而して日本は亞細亞大陸に對し「モンロー」主義を主張して、其の發展を計畫せんことを望む。

此の三書は「ルーズヴェルト」氏が十五年前に於て日米兩國の將來を遠視したる金言なり。余は今日まで之を世に公けにすることを差控へたれども、今本書の發刊に當り、淫澤子爵の熱誠に感じ、獨り之を余が隠裏に秘藏するに忍びず、茲に序文に認めて之を世上に發表せんとす。若し「ルーズヴェルト」一氏をして今猶ほ此の世に在らしめば、自ら之を公表したるならん、然れども今や同氏は「オイスター・ベ」の灣頭に淋しき墓石の下に安眠しつゝあれば、余は數十年來の舊友として、故人に代り之を公表し、我が同胞をして、故人が如何に日本に對して公平熱實なりしかを知らしめんと欲す。

嗚呼敬愛する親友よ——否な日本國民の良友よ——若し余が茲に公表したること君が本意に反したるものならば、余は君が生前の友情に訴へ、其の罪を宥恕せられんことを願ふ。感慨胸に滿ち、筆を投じて獨り檣外に

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渺々たる太平洋の彼岸を望み、故人を追懷して慨然たること久矣。  
大正九年九月葉山の別業に於て

子爵 金子堅太郎識す

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文書ノ出所ニ關スル證明書

本書ニ添付セル 日本 英語ニテ書カレタル 五十二頁ヨリ成ルル「ズヴエルト氏

著ル「ズヴエルト氏ノ日本觀ト題スル書籍ハ一九三〇年東京ニ於テ購入シ  
What the Japanese stood for in the World War.

爾來自分ニ於テ藏置セル書籍ナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年一月二十八日 於極東國際軍事裁判所二七九號室

宮田光雄

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス

同日 於 同 所

立會人 小野喜作